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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1489)

Name of Candidate	Shreya Shree		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	850984
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
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17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Give an account of achievements in S&T in ancient India. (IAS, 2012)

Ancient India was a fertile ground for intellectual advances in numerous fields, supported by stable polity and ample patronage.

Some notable contributions are:

(A) Mathematics

↳ Lilavati by Bhaskaracharya mentions cyclic method to solve system of equations

↳ Aryabhatta calculated value of pi upto 4 decimal places

↳ Bhaskaragupta gave the concept of zero.

↳ Decimal system and notations originated in India

(B) Metallurgy

↳ Iron pillar at Mehrauli built under Guptas is rust free

↳ Technique of lost wax for bronze statues, as old as Harappan civilisation

↳ Bronze statues of Buddha found in Bihar from Harsha's age

(C) Medicine:

↳ Charaksamhita and Sushrutasamhita give account of medicine and surgery

↳ Yoga developed by Patanjali

↳ Dhanwantari ~~do~~ propagated use of metals in medicine.

(D) Numismatics

↳ Punch marked copper coins in Mauryan & Shaka ages

↳ ~~No~~ Highly refined gold and silver coins by Kanishka and Gupta rulers.

(E) Physics & Astronomy

↳ calculated earth-sun distance

↳ Aryabhatta gave theory of eclipse

↳ Varahamihira's Panchasphuta siddhantika.

↳ Kanad gave the theory of the atom.

~~Thus~~, The achievements of ancient India in diverse fields can act as inspiration, ~~and~~ in current endeavours of research as many of these continue to be applied in various applications.

How did the Bhakti & Sufi movements impact society in medieval India? (12.5, 200)

The Bhakti & Sufi movements originated as a response to growing Brahmanical hegemony, rigidity of rituals, and growing aloofness of the major religions of the day with the social heirarchies that they engendered.

The impact of these movements on medieval society are:

(i) Promoted equality of social groups.
↳ Ramananda, Kabir especially taught against caste inequalities.

(ii) Preached unity among various religions
↳ Sufi saints welcomed both Hindus & Muslims
↳ Kabir preached "oneness" of Allah & Ishwar

(iii) By ~~simpli~~ doing away with religious rituals, undermined role of Brahmans and Priests

(iv) Legitimised vernacular literature by teaching in the language of the masses
↳ spurred Marathi (Eknath, Tukaram), Assamese (Sankardeva), Bengali (Chaitanya) literary movements

(v) ~~Spok~~ Distanced themselves from royal patronage.

(vi) Brought masses into their fold by travelling far and wide.

(VII) Paved way for a national identity by bringing about similarity in culture.

Thus, the Bhakti & Sufi saints had far reaching impacts, which are still experienced today.

Elucidate the prominent features of IVC. that reveal the artistic expressions of the people of that era (12.5, 200)

The Indus Valley Civilisation thrived ~~between~~ in the pre-historic age of India and is a Bronze age culture.

Their artistic achievements are

(i) Statue of a Bronze dancing girl, wearing ornaments and found standing in a tribhanga pose

(ii) The stone statue of a bearded figure, with cotton drapery on his shoulders.

(iii) Small scale models of ploughs, carts, etc. made of terracotta, probably used as toys.

(iv) Seals with figurines of various animals.

(v) Figures of a unicorn like animal, a clear example of imaginative creativity

(vi) Pashupatinath seal, surrounded by several animals is a man wearing an elaborate headdress.

(vii) Small terracotta figurines of Mother Goddess.

(viii) Bead manufacturing centres found around several sites, viz Lothal,

↳ use of variety of materials - terracotta, stones, faience.

(IX) Glazed pottery, sometimes decorated ~~with~~.

(X) Figurines of faience and quartz, probably used as showpieces

Ar. Art extended to symmetry and systematic also reflects in their architecture.

(i) Perfectly laid out roads at right angles

(ii) Stone walled tanks with symmetrical stairs on all sides.

(iii) Identical plots for houses.

Thus, although the Harappan civilisation has not left us much of written records, its artistic heritage continues to mesmerise.

Write a brief note on the contribution of the Pallavas to the great temple architecture of South India. (12.5, 200)

Temple architecture under the Pallavas graduated from rock cut architecture to free standing structural temples.

Fig. Area of Pallava's territory.

~~Some~~ Their major contributions to the temple architecture are:

(I) Rock cut architecture at Kailashnath temple.

(II) Intricately carved patterns on walls.

(III) Use of spires, inspired by bamboo hut roofs.

(IV) Foundation for Dravidian temple architecture

(V) Ratha temples at Mamallapuram - rise of free standing temples

(VI) Drew inspiration from ~~wode~~ wood & timber structures

(VII) Shore temple at Mahabalipuram is the oldest structural temple

(VIII) Introduction of Gavaksha motifs as windows for deities.

(IX) Royal portraits carved on temple walls, to firm association with deities

The valuable contribution of Pallavas has been recognised through inclusion of Mamallapuram Complex as UNESCO Site of Cultural Heritage.

Q5. Give an account of the development & key features of the Mughal paintings. (12.5, 200)

Mughal school of painting originated under Humayun & Akbar and reached its zenith under Jahangir, who was himself a trained artist.

Development.

(i) Humayun brought two artists from Persia — this lent Persian influence

(ii) Akbar set up Karkhanas for illustration of various epics,
↳ also patronised Indian artists &
↳ rise of 'miniature style' under Akbar

(iii) Jahangir emphasised on nature study and portraits — realistic impression of birds, animals and people.

(iv) Shahjahan, continued the tradition of elegance under Jahangir

(v) Aurangzeb's lack of patronage led to decline of Mughal school & dispersal to other kingdoms of artists

Key features of Mughal paintings

(i) Realistic portrayal of people and wildlife.

(ii) focused mainly on court life of Mughals and hunting scene of emperors
↳ aloof of general population

(iii) Use of bright colours and shades

(iv) People represented with jewellery as well, elongated limbs and eyes

(v). Miniature paintings surrounded by deeply detailed borders

(vi).

~~Thus~~, Mughal paintings, after their decline, also gave rise to other schools of art ~~as~~ – Pahari, Rajasthani, ~~etc~~ – that mixed these with more indigenous influences ~~and evolved~~

a

Q. Throw light on the salient features of Mathura, Sarnatha & Gandhara schools of art (12.5,200)

Mathura, Sarnatha and Gandhara were important centres of art and sculpture in ancient India.

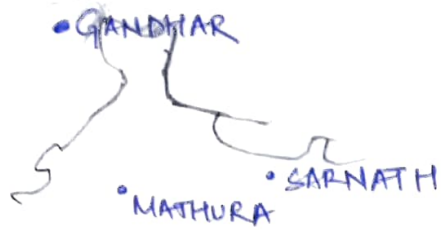


Fig: Locations of various schools of art

Key features of Mathura.

→ Indigenous school of art
→ Representations of Buddha as well as Hindu deities.
→ Body is well rounded
→ Transparent drapery, with elegant folds visible
→ Halo is intricately decorated
→ eg. headless statue of Kanishka – also represents contemporary clothing.

Key features of Sarnath.

→ Indigenous school of art
→ Mainly represented Buddha.
→ Simple, elegant sculptures, without adornments
→ Transparent drapery.
→ also influenced by Vajrayana sect – sculpture of Tara.

Gandhara school of art

- Hybrid school of art → Greek, Roman and Indian influences.
- Representations of Buddha mainly.
- Face shaped like cherubs, with angular chin
- Muscular body, ~~mainly~~
- Mainly seated Buddha.
- Hellenistic influence in decorations - use of leaf, etc

These schools of art flourished separately. Kanishka patronised both Gandhara and Mathura schools of art under whom they reached their zenith.

Q7 What were the causes of the revolt of 1857? Discuss the factors which led to its failure. (12.5, 200)

The revolt of 1857 has variously been called 'India's First War of Independence' [VD Savarkar] and mere Sepoy Mutiny by historians.

The major causes of this revolt of 1857 were:

(A) Political causes.

(i) Greedy annexations through Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse.

(ii) Interference in social order of the people of the subcontinent
↳ legal reforms (Sati Abolition, Widow remarriage, etc).

(B) Economic causes

(i) Heavy taxation under new land tenure systems

(ii) Coerced cultivation of cash crops like opium, indigo.

(iii) Draining of bullion under Mercantilist ideology

(iv)

(C) Military discontent

(i) discontinued foreign allowance in Punjab & Sindh.

(ii) Forced ~~for~~ soldiers to cross the sea, against religious prohibitions

(iii) Cartridge covered by beef and pig fat, offending both Hindus & Muslims

Fig. Major centres of revolt of 1857.

Although the revolt spread over a large area, it failed for the following reasons:

(I) Mainly regional and localised.

(II) Lack of unified leadership
↳ declared Mughal emperor as leader who vacillated and was indecisive.

(III) Localised grievances, spontaneous outburst

(IV) Key social groups like Zamindars stayed away

(V) Some rulers (e.g. Gwalior) gave support to British

(VI) Lack of an alternative political vision to replace Britisher rule.

Thus, ~~altho~~ the 1857 revolt due to its lack of planning failed despite its unity.

Q8. India's partition is seen as a culmination of communal politics that started developing in the early decades of the twentieth century. Analyse. (12.5, 200)

India achieved independence with partition in 1947, with the creation of Pakistan.

The evolution of two-nation theory was influenced by various land mark events, since the early 20th Century.

(I) ~~Fo~~ Formation of Muslim League in 1906, mopped up as a front against Congress

(II) Formation of Hindu Mahasabha in response, in 1915.

(III) Communal view of politics in Muslim League.

(IV) Partition of Bengal in 1905, ~~[illegible]~~ with underlying communal considerations.

(V) Claim of Muslim League to be sole representative of Muslims in India

(VI) Lucknow Pact of 1916 legitimised this.

(VII) Khilafat - Non Cooperation Agitations of ~~[illegible]~~ 1919-22 though brought Congress & Muslim League together, but was based on ~~regional~~ communal issue rather than nationalist.

(VIII) Separate electorates for Muslims in 1909 (Morley-Minto reforms), later extended to Sikhs, Anglo-Indians and Depressed Classes as well.

(IX) Boycott of Round table Conferences by Congress while communal groups attended it, led to retraction of nationalist agenda.

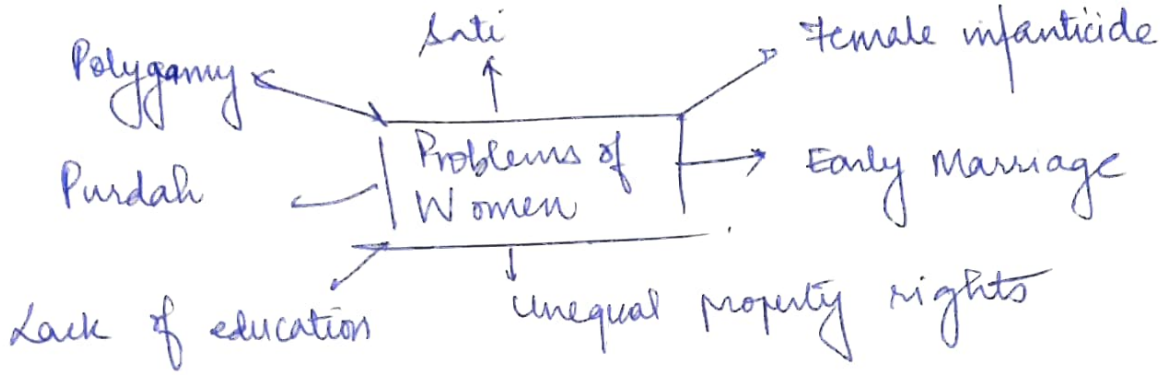
(X) Poor performance of Muslim League in 1937 elections, giving rise to extreme communalism

(XI) Virtual veto to Muslim League by England during the World War II.

This ~~cuth~~ led to strengthening of the narrative of separate ~~nation~~ nation for Muslim and culminated in partition, which remains the world's largest mass migration for political causes till date.

Q 9 How did the socio-religious reform movements during the colonial period contribute to the emancipation of women? (12 s, 200)

Women in ancient India were respected with equal ~~dignified and had~~ rights in education, property, etc. However, this declined under the ~~Colonio~~ Medieval rulers and at the colonial advent, women were in a severly deteriorated condition:



Several reform movements for women came about:

(i) Sati was abolished, by efforts of Rajaram mohun Roy in 1829.

(ii) JED Bethune and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked for women's education and set up Bethune school.

(iii) Widow remarriage was legalised with efforts of Vidyasagar and DK Karve

(iv) Minimum Age of Marriage was legally prescribed, under Age of Consent Act, led by BM Malabari.

(v) Pandita Ramabai set up Ashrams for Widows to help them learn vocational skills and earn a livelihood.

These reforms and mass outreach led to improved educational status of women, ~~greater~~ allowed them to participate in nationalist movement ~~and~~. (Bina Das, Sarojini Naidu) and set up organisations to promote women led agenda of women welfare (All India Women's Conference)

Q10. Discuss the role played by the following figures in India's struggle for independence: (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) VD Savarkar (12.5,200)

(A) Dadabhai Naoroji

→ known as 'Grand Old Man' of India

→ one of the founding members of Congress.

→ setup East India Association in London in 1866

→ elected to British parliament and promoted nationalist agenda in their legislature.

→ Published 'Poverty and Un-British rule in India'.

↳ economic critique of Colonial rule

↳ put forward theory of economic drain

→ Called for Indianisation of bureaucracy, curbs on outflow of resources, greater Indian investment in infrastructure.

(B) VD Savarkar.

→ wrote a well researched book on 1857 revolt 'Indian War of Independence'.

→ set up Abhinav Bharat based on Mazzini's 'Young Italy'

→ Member of India House in London, promoted revolutionary activities among Indian youth there

→ called for greater social reforms and rational thinking.

→ setup Bomb Manufacturing centres in Maharashtra
→ Published treatise on Hinduttva ~~polit~~ ideology and identity
→ ~~Arrested~~

Thus, both Naoroji & Savarkar contributed in important ways to the freedom struggle. While Naoroji's moderate ideology promoted constitutional methods of struggle, Savarkar in the short time before his arrest and deportation, contributed to the revolutionary strand.

Q11. Highlight the key features of the different land revenue system introduced by the Britishers in the 18th and early 19th C. (12.5, 200)

The British introduced three major land tenure systems based on ideology of administrators and historical structure of the region

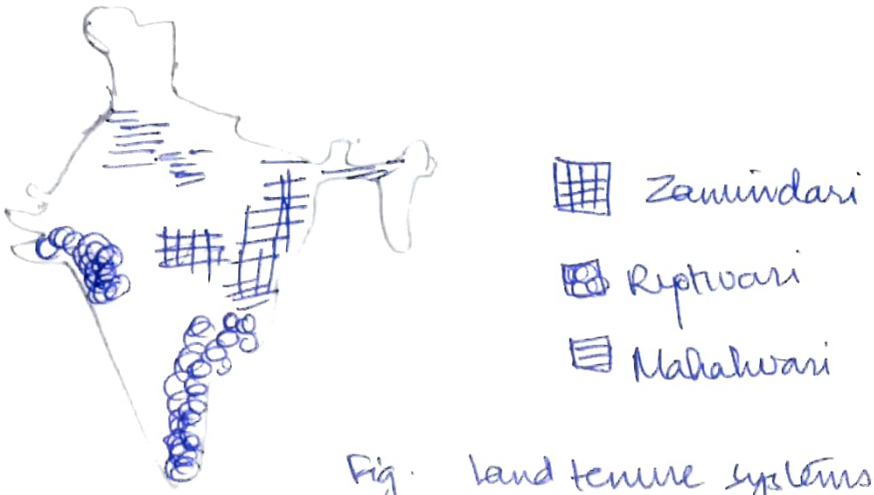


Fig. land tenure systems in India

① Zamindari (Permanent Settlement)

- Introduced in 1797 by Cornwallis
- → Bengal Presidency, central provinces → 57% of territory
- → Zamindars made owners of land
- → Rent fixed in perpetuity
- → security of tenure as long as rent paid on time
- → Tillers made tenants
- → ~~Ho~~ 10/11th of rent went to British, 1/11th for maintenance of Zamindar
- → Zamindar had excessive power over revenue fixation for peasants

⑪ Ryotwari

- → Munro and Reed
- → 1820: Madras presidency, 1835: Bombay presidency
- → 38% of territory

→ British directly collected rent from peasants
→ Periodic revision of rent every 30 years.
→ Greater public investment into canals, irrigation wells,

(c) Mahalwari

→ Awadh and Northwest provinces.
→ 5% of territory
→ communal ownership of land,
→ Taluqdars as intermediaries.

These systems led to impoverisation of peasants and a rise of new class of landlords, uninterested in investment in land. The inequities of this system have had far reaching consequences, well into the 21st century.

Q12. Trace the origins of the demands for the formation of linguistic states during India's struggle for independence. (12.5, 200)

Indian states are organised mainly on the linguistic principle, following the recommendations of Fazl Ali Committee. However other factors like administrative convenience have also been accounted for.

The origin of linguistic principle for reorganisation of states is rooted in the pre-independence period;

(i) With partition of Bengal in 1905, there was demand for separation of Hindi speaking areas of present day Bihar. This was done in 1911.

(ii) 1911 anulment of partition also saw separation of Assam from Bengal, ~~suppose~~ and Odisha from territories of Bengal and Central Provinces, supposedly on linguistic basis

(iii) The Indian Home Rule League Movement, led by Annie Besant, called for linguistic basis of states formation in 1916.

(iv) In 1920, Congress at Nagpur session declared ~~it~~ reorganising its provincial committees on linguistic principles.

(v) The 1928 Nehru Report reiterated language as important component of identity and for instruction and official communication in local languages

~~Thus~~, However, post-independence, Dhar Commission and JVP Committee rejected linguistic states. It was only after the death of Potti Sriramulu and formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1953 that linguistic states were accepted in India.

Q13 Explaining why Gandhiji chose salt as a symbol of protest, highlight the importance of Salt Satyagraha in the struggle against the British. (12.5, 200)

Gandhiji's choice of salt as the weapon of protest during Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) has been hailed as 'simple, yet appealing and intriguing' by Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay.

The choice of salt was based on the following reasons:

(I) Considered most inhuman tax, as affected even poorest of poor

(II) Common grievance of urban & rural folk

(III) Didn't have any divisive implications, like a no-rent campaign.

(IV) Connected rural poor with nationalist movement.

(V) Simple because of no requirement of complex actions, merely boiling sea water.

(VI) Connected women, as kitchen was seen as her responsibility

(VII) Didn't provide any justifiable reason for violent repression by British government.

The significance of salt satyagraha lies in its effectiveness:

(I) It brought out ~~wop~~ hitherto untouched sections of society into the nationalist fold.

(II) The simplicity and non-violent nature enabled masses to participate.

(III) Spread all over the country, headed by various leaders. eg. CRajagopalchari in Tamil Nadu, Sarojini Naidu & Kamala Devi ~~Chatt~~

Chattopadhyay in Bombay.

Fig. Centres of the Salt Satyagraha. (1930).

(IV) Forced the British to negotiate with Indian Nationalist as equals – Gandhi Irwin Pact, 1931.

(V) ~~Sa~~

Thus, the Salt Satyagraha connected the masses and inspired waves of Satyagrahi action not just in India but also abroad in the years to come.

Q14. Discuss the factors responsible for the growth of militant nationalism in the Indian freedom struggle. (12.5, 200)

Indian freedom struggle saw two waves of militant nationalism, around 1908-1911 and next ~~around~~ ~~to~~ ~~afte~~ 1922 onwards.

~~Fador~~ Factors for 1st wave of militant nationalism.

(i) Failure of moderate politics to avert partition of Bengal (1905)

(ii) Huge participation seen during Swadeshi movement

(iii) Youth participation lacking direction of leaders.

This led to secret societies among students in Calcutta and emphasis on non-constitutional methods of struggle. Ghadr movement and leaders like Jatin Das also succeeded in gaining foreign support for their struggle.

Factors for 2nd wave of militant nationalism

(i) Sudden withdrawal of Non Cooperation Movement in April 1922

(ii) Need for a consistent approach towards the struggle

(iii) Influence of new political philosophies of socialism, communism.

(iv) Awareness of global events - Russian revolution of 1917.

(v) Dissatisfaction with Struggle - Truce - Struggle strategy.

The leaders of this phase comprised Bhagat Singh, Surya Sen, ~~Bismillah~~ Ram Prasad Bismil, Chandrashekhar Azad.

They contributed to ideological foundations and political education of youth, but failed to evolve a systematic organisational structure.

Both the waves dissipated under severe govt repression, ~~with~~ lacking support of mainly moderate led Congress in the legislatures.

Q15 Bring out the transformative role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian national movement. (12.5.200)

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in India in 1915 after leading a successful struggle in South Africa, aimed against Poll Tax and Compulsory Registration of Marriages.

At this point the Indian nationalist scene was dormant after Surat Split (1907) and ineffective & divisive Morley Minto Reforms (1909).

Gandhi's weapon of Satyagraha played a transformative role in the following ways:

(I) Rejected both Moderate politics of constitutional struggle and ~~extr~~ extremist politics of violent overthrow.

(II) Presented faith in the masses' capacity, which was lacking in both the existing ideologies.

(III) Provided a measure not susceptible to violent government repression

(IV) It could also not be fooled by promise of meek constitutional reforms.

(V) Connected with the basic philosophies of various religions of the subcontinent – encouraging adoption by common folk.

He proved the effectiveness of his weapon by resolving three disputes within the first ~~year~~ few years:

(I) Champaran Satyagraha (1917)

(ii) Kheda Satyagraha (1918)

(iii) Ahmedabad Mill Workers Strike (1918)

This led to congress accepting ~~non~~ extra-constitutional means of struggle ~~and~~ and the ~~uniting~~ united participation of Hindus & Muslims in the Khilafat & Non-Cooperation Struggle.

Q16 Discuss the key factors that led to the 'Surat split' in the INC at the beginning of the 20th C. (12.5, 200)

The Surat split refers to the division of Congress in 1907 into Moderate and Extremist factions.

The events leading to this occured in the backdrop of Bengal partition of 1905.

(i). Failure of the Moderates to avert Bengal Partition.

(ii). Popularity of the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, especially among the youth.

(iii). 1905 session of Congress - difference of opinion between the factions led to weak resolution in support of Swadeshi

(iv) Moderates believed in constitutional methods and didn't include masses. The Extremist thought it the right time to give final push towards freedom.

(v) In 1906 session, Congress accepted Swaraj as its goal, However, didn't define connotations with Naoroji as President

(vi) Following this, Extremist gave call for wider struggle beyond Bengal.

(vii) British showed inclination towards constitutional reforms in 1909. This led to Moderates distancing from Extremists to gain maximum benefits of reform

Thus, the Moderates and Extremists failed to see their complementarity and split at the 1907 Surat Session under pressure of divisive politics of the British.

Q 17. Identify the events that marked the beginning of Cold War between USA & USSR. (12.5, 200)

Before the conclusion of the Second World War, the leaders of USA, UK and USSR met at the Yalta Conference ~~and~~ (1945) and agreed to divide Germany ~~into~~ among themselves.

This division and other events that marked the Cold War are:

(I) Berlin Airlift, when USSR blockaded transport to West Berlin, under command of Allied powers

(II) Formation of NATO & Warsaw Pact as opposing military alliances

(II) Espionage
- ↳ bombing of U2 aircraft of US flying over Russian territory
- ↳ Paranoia in US about presence of Soviet spies

(III) Proxy wars
- ↳ Korean War (~~1950~~) (1959)
- ↳ Vietnam (1960)
- ↳ Afghanistan.

} USSR & US supported opposing groups in local conflicts.

(IV) Brinkmanship
- ↳ Cuban Missile Crisis of 1960, when USSR constructed missile launch bases in Cuba
- ↳ Nuclear threat after ~~this~~ Russia established nuclear credentials in 1950.

(V) ~~Aerosp~~ Airspace
- ↳ Russia's launch of Sputnik satellite ~~in~~ using an Inter Continental Ballistic Missile.

↳ space race [Yuri Gagarin first man in space followed by Neil Armstrong as first man on the moon].

Thus, the cold war was manifestation of conflicts of USA & USSR using means just short of military warfare. This on the one hand led to rapid technological advances, also led to spread of instability in various regions of the world.

Q18. What were the key factors responsible for the advent of Industrial revolution in England? Also, highlight the socio-economic changes ushered in by the IR in that country. (12.5, 200)

The Industrial Revolution began in 18th Century Britain, which had previously been brought under Parliamentary government in 1688.

This was spurred by the following factors:

(i) Extensive natural resources.
- ↳ Rivers like Thames.
- ↳ Unutilised commons.
- ↳ Mines of coals, metals
- ↳ ~~Trans~~

(ii) Presence of a developed banking system
- ↳ enabled easy credit.

(iii) Stable polity
- ↳ Parliamentary monarchy.

(iv) Environment of innovation

(v) Colonial outreach in various countries to support needs of domestic industry.

The Industrial revolution also had far reaching impact on various facets of life

(i) Urbanisation
- ↳ rapid expansion in cities around centres of manufacturing
- ↳ lack of services like water, sanitation.

(ii) Rise of working class
- ↳ overworked, underpaid
- ↳ poor conditions at workplace
- ↳ social unrest

(iii) Spread of education
- ↳ to fulfill need of technically trained employees at factories.
- ↳ spread of literacy

(iv) Social hierarchy
- ↳ rise of new class of wealthy people - money from industries
- ↳ change in balance of power.

~~The~~ In the long run, these led to better wages for the workers, improved living condition in cities and breaking of hierarchies spurred movement towards representative democracy. These also spilled over to other countries, including India.

Q19. Examine the role of Treaty of Versailles as a catalyst for the Second World War. (12.5, 200)

The Treaty of Versailles was signed at the end of World War I. This was dominated by the Big Four countries, Allied ~~mend~~ nations

(I) USA
(II) Great Britain
(III) France
(IV) Italy.

There was no representation for USSR which was embroiled in a civil war or the defeated Central Powers of Germany, Austro-Hungary.

The ~~Trea~~ treaty ~~tend~~ meted out harsh treatment to the unrepresented parties:

(I) All war guilt was laid on Germany
↳ asked to pay $30 billion in 30 years to Allied Powers as war reparations.

(II) Alsace-Lorraine and territories upto West Bank of Rhine were handed over to France

(III) Germany was prohibited from importing or manufacturing ammunitions

(IV) Limitations were imposed on strength of its army.

The unfairness ~~of~~ led to:

(I) Nationalist feeling against Weimar Republic for humiliation at Versailles

(II) Rise of fascism & Nazism in Italy & Germany.

(III) Realisation of unfairness pushed. UK and France

to adopt a policy of appeasement when Hitler turned to ~~aggres~~ agressive measures.

(IV) Strengthened the coming together of Axis powers Germany, Japan and Italy.

Thus, the ~~unfair~~ unequal treatment of Versailles. aggravated tensions in Europe and offended nationalist sentiments of defeated powers, which led to outbreak of Second World War in 1939.

Q20 Discuss the factors that contributed to the Great Depression of 1929. Also, highlight the importance of ~~new~~ New Deal in this context. (250, 200)

The Great Depression of the 1930s originated in the USA but spread globally, affecting even far-fetched economies like India.

Factors in America.

(I) High economic inequalities due to rapid industrialisation in America.

(II) Formation of stock bubble, which collapsed in 1929.

(III) Liquidity crises, ~~trading~~.

(IV) Banks sought to get back the credit they extended

(V) People unable to repay loans.

(VI) Collapse of banking system

Factors for spread outside America

(I) Globalisation ⇒ interlinked economies.

(II) Dependence of Western European countries on USA loans to finance World War I.

(III) Protectionist policies of US govt to arrest depression.

The crisis led to widespread unemployment and economic stagnation. Governments working under Laissez Faire doctrine were unable to revive their economies until Keynes proposed an alternate doctrine.

The New Deal under President FD Roosevelt was based on Keynesian economics.

It's features and role.

→ Based on 3Rs – (i) Revival of economy
(ii) reform of banking structure
(iii) relief for unemployed and poor.

→ This policy focused on employment generation and fiscal stimulus ~~for~~ to support economic recovery.

→ Reform of financial infrastructure – banks, stock markets – lent greater resilience to such crises.

This system worked for nearly 4 decades until Oil shocks of 1970s led to stagflation in the developed economies.